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DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1907.

What matters it how happy or unhappy we have been, if we have minded our business and advanced our affairs!—Thoreau.

Senator Smoot and the Constitution.

The New York World makes the interesting contention that the Senate's favorable action in the case of Mr. Smoot on Wednesday was nothing less than a vindication of the Constitution. When the Senate, it says, "rejected the Burrows amendment, excluding Smoot from his seat, it overturned about the most mischievous political doctrine that has been advanced since

This doctrine involved nothing less "This doctrine involved nothing less than the contention that a majority of the Senators could at any time set aside the Constitution, impose their own qualifications for membership, and exclude any Senator who did not happen to meet such shifting qualifications as the majority saw fit to impose."

The argument here is, of course, that for the members of the Senate to "im-Dose their own qualifications" is simply to "set aside the Constitution." Is that argument sound? A contrary impression, we believe, is generally current Many tolerably well-informed persons are of opinion that what is here described as a violation of the Constitution is, in point of fact, expressly permitted by the Constitution: that the Senate has an unimpeachable right to determine the qualifications of its members, and to expel, without appeal, such as do not meet with its approval. Which of these opposing views is

Says the Constitution, Article 1, Sec-

"No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabi-tant of that State for which he shall

Says the Constitution further, Article 1. Section 5:

"Bach house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifica-tions of its members. . . Each house may determine the rules of its proceed-ings, punish its members for disor-derly behavior, and, with the concur-rence of two-thirds, expel a member."

At first glance this would seem to supply the Squators with all the constitutional backing" they could wish. They are authorized to judge the qualthirds vote to expel a member. But note, they are not authorized to fix the qualifications of its members; only to judge them. The fixing has already been done by the Constitution, which prescribes that each member must have reached a certain age, must have been a citizen for so many years, and must be an inhabitant of the State which elects him.

Under the same section, and in the same language, the Senate Is permitted members. That is, it is to determine whether or not such elections were legally held under the Constitution. It could not fix new terms for such elections. .t could not, for example, rule that any member must be chosen by popufor twelve years instead of the design nated six. In precisely the same way it would appear to have no right to substitute its own qualifications for membership for those prescribed by the Constitution.

That, as we see it, is the strength of this argument. There is, of course, life-like things in the world. It is an a good deal to be said on the other side. New conditions arise which the puppy and some humans. And when it framers of the Constitution could not is added that we described such a proanticipate. There is nothing said in document, for example, regarding civil disabilities attaching to polygamy. Yet the House of Representatives did not hesitate, in 1900, to exclude Brigham Roberts on that ground, Furthermore, the most formidable allegation against Smoot was that he owed an allegiance to the Mormon Church which was, or might be, hostile to the interests of the United States, and the Constitution unquestionably provides for the punishment through Congress, of those who give "aid and comfort" to the country's

Does membership in the Mormon Church warrant such an inference? Senator Knox thinks not. He says.

"I know no tenet in the new propaganda of constitutional construction that hegens to contain the danger t that a Senator of the United States may be desprized of his seat whenever the majority of the Senate concludes that there are decirines taught or which have been taught in the past

by some church organization to which he belongs which that majority be-lieves to be or to have been danger-

But whether strictly authorized by the letter of the Constitution or not, there is little doubt that the Senate could have expelled Mr. Smoot if it had wanted to, and that the excluded Senator could have taken no appeal. The fact that a majority of the Sonators voted to retain him was not due to uncertainty about its constitutional rights, but simply to the fact that they leemed him properly qualified to be a United States Senator.

Good-by, "Mizzourah."

Solemnly and irrevocably, the legislators of Missouri fixed the pronunciation of of Missouri fixed the prominciation of granting to Annier beloved State's name, by a joint blessed our land, we should contribute one who cut the best generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward this Chinese relief to the promised that the generously toward the promised that the generously toward the promised that the promis manifesto reads as follows:

"That the only true pronunciation of the name of the State, in the opinion of this body, is that received from the native Indians, and that it should be pronumeed in three syllables, accented on the second syllable."

So far, so good. Few of us try to compress Missouri into two syllables, and even fewer have any temptation to accent it on the antepenult, like "Misery," er the ultima, like the first three syllables "Miscrere." But worse remains be-

"The vowel in the first syllable is short "i." In the second syllable long double "o' to or oo); in the third syllable short "i." is in the two syllables in which it occurs hus the sound of 's,' and not 'z."

The word, in short, is "Mis-soc-ry," and not "Mizzoory," or, dearer yet, "Mizcoorah." This is a deathblow to ancient tradition. The rousing drama which has paraded the name, in the last-mentioned version, across half a continent, will have to go out of business. The pastoral simplicity is all gone out of it. Whose heart would be stirred by the doubtless correct, but highly finicky and schoolmarmish syllable of "In Mis-soo-ry?"

A single ray of hope illumes the gloom. The Solons have ordered a certain pronunciation, but it may be that the sovergign people will rise up in their wrath and kick it into the Mississippi. Or, at the least, they may simply permit the intruder to die of neglect. Arkansas lawmakers ruled that they lived in "Arkansaw," but there are not wanting many who still hold out for the more phonetic variation. Legislative enactments are not always decisive. There is ground for hoping that this one will not be, Brander Matthews is still here to tell us that to fix language by the nail of authority and distinguished indorsement is not altogether the easiest thing in the world.

Copyright Figures.

Americans may, or may not, be the most literary people on earth, but we must undoubtedly be the world's greatest copyrighters. We are growing more and more so, too. The time may not be so very far distant when there will be each year one government-protected work of literature or art for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Recent figures from the copyright office at Washington show that the number of title-entries increased from 92,978, 1901-'2, to 117,704, in 1905-'6. This growth is at the gratifying rate of 5 per cent. year. The number of copyrighted books, however, was no less than 90 per cent. larger last year than in 1902. Magazines and periodicals, contrary to general expectation, show a very limited growth They moved only from 21,071 to 23,163. This is at the rate of II per cent,, or far be-

Copyrighted photographs, in the same period, increased from 13,923 to 17,269 per annum Reprint articles from newspapers or periodicals increased from 6,699 to 9,190; pictures from 8,000 to 14,417; paintings and sculpture-pieces from 2,841 to 3,008. During 1905-'6 no less than 26,435 songwriters applied for Federal protection for

Copyrights are not difficult to get, and they are not expensive. The pecuniary liability attached to one is, if memory serves, a paltry \$1. The fact that our copyrights run up into the hundred thousands does not therefore, necessarily imply that we are rapidly adding to the world's store of masterpieces,

A Real Misprint.

Jove nods, the very best linetypers occasionally signal the wrong letter, the most expert proof-readers now and then glange out of the window. None of us is flawless in this world, else we should long ago have sprouted pin-feathers and flitted on to a better one. Accidents will to be the judge of the elections of its happen, etc. And so on with a long string of wise old saws which we might quote at length were not the subject altogether too painful to be long dwelt

"A series of frantic pleas."

What our astonished readers saw was: "A series of frantic fleas."

Some typographical errors make no sense at all. This was not one of that kind. That was just the worst of it: it made such perfect, such engaging and delightful sense, "A series of frantic fleas" is one of the most plausible and

in China, and are disposed to lend a slping hand, Many contributions have already been made, and others are

attention to the appailing famine in trusting the parents and school-teach China. In this proclamation he said that throughout a district covering over 40,-900 square miles, and supporting a popusition of the control of the control

lation of 15,000,000, the crops have been destroyed by floods. "Millions of people, said the President, "are on the verge of starvation, thousands of dwellings have been destroyed and an urgent appeal has been made for the assistance of the United States." The President asks that the people respond promptly to this apneal, and further states that he will ask Congress for authority to use transportation vessels to earry flour and other food

to the famine-stricken regions. Year after year this country is blesse with bountiful harvests. We have far more than we can consume, and are daily shipping large quantities of grain and meats to foreign lands. In the name of humanity and as an expression of our gratitude to Almighty God, who has so

The Times-Disnatch will cheerfully receive subscriptions and forward them to the Red Cross Society.

According to the Washington Post, Alfred Henry Lewis is now writing four novels for this year's publication, and is running three serials in the magazines. But just now he is so busy reporting the Thaw trial for a New York paper that he finds it impossible to produce literature in any quantities.

Mr. Smoot declares that he owes no our. Smoot declares that he owes no other allegiance which in any way conflicts with his duties as United States Schutor. Can Senator Platt, of the United States Express Company, make a similar declaration?

"Some one has discovered that Mars is offended because the earth does not return her signals," says the Manchester Union. Por goodness' sake, don't let the news leak out anywhere around Captain The girl-wife has a mobile face," declares one of the Thaw trial reporters. Of course. There would not have been such a to-do about her had sho

had fust an automobile one. Says the Baltimore Sun: "The only Says the Lantmore sum: "The only successful all-night institution is the crying haby." The Sun is to be warmly congratulated on having a graphophoneless next-door neighbor.

been raised to \$50,000, and those of members of Congress to \$7,500. Every-body seems to be getting a raise but Locb.

Among the 5,000 car drivers in Vienna there are 400 knights, fifty berons and four counts. It is some potatoes to be killed by a car over there.

Editor Brisbane says that "gray eyes are the eyes of genius." Every reader of this paragraph is now given three guesses as to the color of the Brisbane eye.

Undoubtedly, there are some non-Mormon members of the Senate who would be glad to have Senator Smoot's fine indersement from his colleagues.

Marie Corelli declares that she can ot resist the impulse to write. Is "a fulminating condition of mental unsoundness?

Snatching the mask from the Japanese war-scare, we are astonished to be confronted with the feroclous fea-tures of Richmond P. Hobson. As for the growing movement to-ward tariff reform, Senator Lodge seems to be getting ready to acknowl-edge his paternity.

Still, foreigners who mistake Harry Lehr for an American have no right to speak contemptuously of Uncle Som.

The most profitable business in Morecco, a floating paragraph informs us, is snuggling in firearms. Ah, there, Italsuill

Washington may have been the father of his country, but Mr. Har-riman is the present proprietor.

"Kick the coolle," insists the Balti-more Sun; "he has no friends." Or say, as many as he deserves.

If photography does not lie, E. Nesbit Thaw is a twelve-faced little thing, anyway.

When speaking of Senator Smoot, ou can now put the accent on the Senator.

How would you like to have a million-mile spot on your own solar plexus?

that it will require a bouncer to do

One swallow of Bock beer does not make a spring, either.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHERS.

A WESTERN woman asks, "How much business capacity must a woman have to be successful?" and some rude man on the Houston Post informs her that sho needs just enough to attend to her own business and leave that of others alone.—Washington Post.

We used to hear of Chinese fordness for eating pupples. Now the unfortunate fam-ine sufferers are living on bark.—New York Mail.

Mail.

Musician Emil Paur says "Salome" is too good for New York. He thinks the Thaw trial about supplies the demand in that town.—Baltimore San.

The scheme to unhorse John Sharp Williams still lacks the indersement of the gentleman on the horse.—Philadelphia Ledger.

edger.

Maybe that spot means that there is a flaw case in solar society.—New York to the control of the contro

Do Not Snowball Students.

cession as "not wholly consistent with our dignity." the sentence becomes a perfect gem of acute biologic and economic comment.

However, we must claim no credit where none belongs to us. What we wrote was "a series of frantic picas." We shall stick to that, The fleas, we insist upon it, came to us from the hand of unkind Fortune.

China's Distress,
The Times-Dispatch is pleased to know that many generous men and women in Richmond are sensible of the sufferings in China, and are disposed to lend a belongs tone.

Do Not Snowball Students.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sin.—Permit me, through the collumns of your valuable paper, to call the attention of parents and school authorities, especially those at Central School, to the snowball nuisance. In the neighborhood of the medical students are very nucle an noved by crowds of boys, between the ages of twelve and fitteen years, throwing snewballs at them. This in the majority of cases (I do not say all) is done without any provocation whatsoever, and, as the boys are too small for the students to attack, it seems to us that the parents should warn—or "warm"—them, or else the practice up. practice up.
We do not wish to go on record as

already been made, and others are coming in.

Some of our readers may have overlooked the fact that President Rooscycli recently made a proclamation calling antention to the appailing famine in attention to the appailing famine in trusting the parents and school-teach.

Rhymes for To-Day

The Authentic Story; or, History Proof-Read.

BSBBMS the story's growing as my ghestly years roll by,
And how it's up to me to rise and choke it: I nover out a cherry tree, I often told

So kindly put that in your pipe and smoke it.

The substance of the matter is, we HAD to cut down trees—
My father passed the word to me and Illran...
Said he: "The denier's faggets are so costlier than these.
It really seems extravagant to fire 'em."

well, I was kind of lazy, and I laid me down to rest, And Hiram did the labor all aloney.

Returning with the pony, father said with watchful eye: "The boy that out this cherry tree has wen it." Quoth I: "Sir, twas your sonny as was

never known to lie; ur lovin' little Georgie up and done it." Your

Well, Hiram was my servant, and o' course' he knew his place: He seen papa donate me with the

And oh, the look was bitter-like that settled in his face.

To watch me trot and leave him all aloney.

So that's the true recital of what happened years gone by.

As I, who also done it, now have spoke it;

I never hacked a cherry tree, I often So ram that in your brier, please, and smoke it.

H. S. II.

MERELY JOKING.

His Explanation.

Mrs. Rounder (in her husband's office)—
"I thought you said your stenographer was
an old maid?"

Mr. Rounder (thinking quickly)—"So she
is; but—er—en—she's sick to-day and sent
her little sister in her place."—Brooklyn

Candid Criticism. She thinks her husband is a veritable

Near-Eligible.

"Is he eligible in every way?"
"Almost. All he needs is a divorce from is present wife."—Newark Advertiser.

Altruism. The Friend—"If your married life is so unhappy why don't you get a divorce from your husband?"
Unhappy Wife—"Beyause he would then marry some other woman and make her unhappy,"—Chicago News.

Mother—Thera! The baby's fallen down-stairs again!
Father—Dear me, I wish he'd learn to do another stunt.—Detroit Free Press.

Still Higher, Knicker-What do you think of Federal enerouchment on State rights? Flatter-II deem't affect me, I live un-der a janitor.-New York Sun.

COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.

Corporations. With Souls. A substantial discrease in salary has been granted to the employes of the two great telegraph companies of the country—the Western Union adding ten per cent. to the Western Union adding (on per cent. to the present scale of compensation, and the Postal affece per cent. Fublic opinion is atert to notice and commend the incident. The disposition of great corporations to consider the prevailing high prices of living necessities and to undertake to effect an alleviation of the condition as applying to their employes appears to be finding a constantly widening manifestation. This is a good and healthy sign. While it may not indicate the existence of the corporate soul, it shows that there is such a thing as corporate good sonse—that corporate self-shiness is being somewhat leavened by a righteous consideration for others,—Lynchburg News.

A Beautiful Idea. A Beautiful idea.

And so they are going to have Confederate choirs attached to all the veterans' camps in the State. The pretty idea originated, it is pleasant to recall, right here in Portsmouth, and the greatest credit is due the laddes who have given their talents and blended their voices in this patriotic undertaking for the pleasure of the old soldlers. It is a beautiful idea, this singing of the old war songs that cheered the Confederate soldler along many a weary march and made bright for him his sombre bivouce in the pines before he wrapped his blanket about him and lay down to dream of home.—Portsmouth Star.

A General to be Proud of. A General to be Proud of.

The field officers of the three regiments of the Virginia infantry are to be congratulated upon their selection of brigadier-general. To Colonel C. C. Yaughan, Jr., commanding the Seventy-first Infantry in Tide water, goes the honor of being the firs brigadier-general of the State militia. It brigadier-general of the State Milita. In view of the approach of the Jamestown Exposition, Governor Swanson Issued orders directing the form tion of the three infantry regiments into a brigade under one active head. It was fitting, then, that the choice of the field officers should be the colonel commanding the regiment right at the gates of the exposition.—Newport News Times-Herald.

The Great Show. The people of Virginia have not come to a real, ang same of what the Jamestown Exposition means for the Manustan Bayosition means for the Jamestown has the State onjoyed such an opportunity as this presents for accounting to the worldfer purpose outcomes. It will have of reviving her dormant possibilities, and exhibiting to the worldfer purpose of possibilities, and exhibiting to the world her store of wealth in mines, in timber, in soil, and in manufacture through undeveloped water powers.—Roanoke Times.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The world's production of gold is will growing. In 1905 it was about \$375,000,000; in 1905, about \$400,000,000.

On many mushroom farms the fungi are grown underground. The spores are planted in long, raised beds.

grown underground. The appress are planted in long, raised beds.

'London's new contraite, Marie Stuart, who
has pleased all the critics, is six feet two
inches in height and is called the "taliest
lady singer la the world."

The number of arrests in New York City
for violation of laws of the read and specicrdinances have been increased as per cent,
in the last three months.

Those who are not acqualated with the
appointments of a Korean bedroom will
be surprised to learn that the other day
in the town of Anak one gambler who
was down on his luck threw a pillow who
was down on his luck threw a pillow as
the head of the winner and fractured his
skull.—Korean Daily News.

While deer are quite common in the West

skull.—Korean Datly News.

White deer are quite common in the West Branch valley, but the latest albino freak in that section is a white bear. At least this is what the residents of the Dougherty's Run district. Lycoming county, say, the aforesaid white bear laving been seen two within three weeks, those who have encountered it being Frank Weaver and a Miss Helfer, both residents of Dugherty's Run.—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Hamble.

Philadelphia Record,
Mrs. Hamphry Ward got for "Helbeck of Brautsdale"—the name's enough—\$75,000.
33artle got for "The lattle Minister," book and play \$250,000. Hall Cahe got for the hoot, and play of "The Christian," \$150 nao, Mrs. Grant was paid for her hasband's and bolography \$150,000. Namen got \$50,000 for his "Farthest North." Sir Walter Scott Red \$90,000 for his "Life of Napoleon." Ruskin for "Modern Painters," got \$50,000.

Bours the Signature Chart Helitation

PLUMBERS' STRIKE HAS BEENSETTLED

Board of Arbitration Reached and Signed Final Agreement Yesterday Afternoon.

FIX WAGES AT \$3.75 PER DAY

Beginning of General Move for Arbitration of Labor Difficulties in Richmond.

WHAT ARBITERS SAY ON WAGE OUESTION

A majority of the arbitrators felt constrained to adjudge that the rate of wagese should be fixed at a rate below the amount asked for by the journeymen, and they fixed the wages at \$3.75 per day. There are journeymen worthy of more, and there are journeymen not worthy of so much. journeymen not worthy of so much, and as no discrimination is desired a middle ground is obliged to be taken.

It is much to be regretted that a proper and just discrimination cannot be made in respect to the merits of the Journeymen, so that the merito rious will receive a full reward and the indifferent will be stimulated to increased efficiency.

After a long and thorough considera tion of all questions involved, th board of arbiters representing the op-posing sides, yesterday afternoon reached a final agreement, bringing to an end the strike of journeymen plumbers in Richmond. The agreement will be in force until March 1, 1998.

The results of the arbitration are said to be satisfactory to both sides, and journeymen plumbers and masters

and journeymen plumbers and masters alike express their appreciation of the alike express their appreciation of the careful attention given the matter by the three gentlemen selected for the purpose. The hope is being freely expressed that this will be the beginning of a general move for the arbitration of all labor difficulties in Richmond, thus avoiding long and distressing strikes and consequent loss and sufferior.

fering.
The board who have considered the matter have been Mr. W. J. Griggs, representing the journeymen plumbers; Mr. Joseph Bryan, representing the Mr. Joseph Bryan, representing the master, or employing plumbers, and Judge W. J. Leake, selected by the other two. These three have had associated with them in the work a committee consisting of Messrs. H. E. Howle, E. C. Hicks, and John J. Powell, from the plumbers, and Messrs. J. E. Phillips, Chris Manning, and John E. Rose, from the employers.

Agreement Reached.

The following paper was drawn up at the final meeting of the board yes-terday afternoon, and after being signed by the arbiters in triplicate signed by the arbiters in triplicate. copies were sent to the committees from each side, and a copy kept by the chairman of the beard. The paper is a full and complète schedule of agreement for a term of two years, covering wages, hours and conditions of work, number of apprentices, etc. The agreement is as follows:

At a meeting of the arbitrators

At a meeting of the arbitrators in the plumbers' strike, held in The Times Building Thursday, February 14, 1997, at 4:30, P. M., pursuant to adjournment

Times Building Thursday February 14, 1907, at 4:30,P. M., pursuant to adjournment.

Present Judge W. J. Leake, Mr. Joseph Bryan and Mr. W. J. Griggs, arbitrators; Messrs, H. E. Howie, E. C. Hicks and John J. Powell, representing the journeymen plumbers; and Messrs. J. E. Phillips, Jr., C. Manning, Jr., and John E. Rose, representing the master plumbers.

The arbitrators resumed the investigation of the controversy between the journeymen plumbers and the master plumbers, and heard the statements of both sides in full and free discussion, especially the question of wages, all other points having been presented as fully as the parties to the controversy desired.

It was brought out in the course of the discussion that there was a recognized difference in the efficiency and skill of journeymen plumbers, and that some were more valuable to their employers than others.

Rates of Wages

Rates of Wages.

Rates of Wages.

It was suggested by some of the arbitrators that an agreement might be reached whereby there should be two rates of wages, and that plumbers of the first class should be paid a rate considerably higher than plumbers of the second class, it being shown that some plumbers were now receiving, by agreement with their employers, wages at \$4 a day.

A majority of the arbitrators expressed a desire not to make any rating which would fall to recognize in their decision the merit of men who were now receiving \$4 a day, but that there were other men who, it seemed to be understood, could not fairly be rated so high, and it was admitted that certain plumbers were allowed to work for less than union wages, because of some incapacity.

A majority of the arbitrators expressing a wish to fix two classes, so that the first class might receive the highest wages paid, asked the representatives of the journeymen plumbers if such an arrangement could not by possibility be made satisfactory to them.

To this the representatives of the journeymen plumbers replied that they did not wish any discrimination whatever, and that they only wanted one rate of wages fixed; that they would submit to whatever the arbitrators decided, but they hoped no such ruling would be made.

In view of this a majority of the arbitrators fet constrained to ad-

hoped no such ruling would be made.

In view of this a majority of the arbitrators felt constrained to adjudge that the rate of wages should be fixed at a rate below the amount asked for by the journeymen, and they fixed the wages at \$2.75 per day. There are journeymen worthy of more, and there are journeymen not worthy of so much, and as no discrimination is desired a middle ground is obliged to be taken.

It is much to be regretted that a proper and just discrimination cannot be made in respect to the merits of the journeymen, so that the meritorious will receive a full reward and the indifferent will be stimulated to increased efficiency.

Other Points.

Other Points.

Other Points.

The arbitrators in the plumbers' strike met February 21, 1997, at 4:30 F. M. Times Building, pursuant to notice.

Present: W. J. Leske, Joseph Bryan and W. J. Griggs.
All other points having been agreed upon between the parties to the controversy, except Article 1, Article 2, Article 3 and Article 5, the arbitrators in respect to those articles adjudge and determine as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—APPRENTICES.

Term of apprenticeship shall be five years, Apprentices and helpers employed by master plumbers at the present time to be listed, and may be transferred to after shops so as not to give any shop a number in excess of the number hereby allowed, except by consent of the Journeymen Plumbers' Union, but

RUMFORD BAHING POWDER

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the consent of the union shall not be necessary for a transfer when the number of apprentices and helpers is not thereby exceeded as herein allowed. The union shall be notified of all transfers. Apprentices shall serve two years before being allowed to handle tools, and shall be allowed to handle tools, and shall be allowed to handle tools after three years of service. After two years, and before three years of service, an apprentice may be allowed to handle tools as soon as a committee representing the master plumbers and the journeymen plumbers shall determine that he is competent to do so upon inspection of the work done by the apprentice, After the term of apprentices, as itsted under the agreement shall have expired, one apprentice and one helper, under the age of twenty-one years, shall be allowed to a shop, provided that where more than one journeyman is employed there shall be one apprentice than one journeyman is employed there shall be one apprentice to every two journeymen. ARTICLE II.—JUNIOR JOURNEY—MEN.

The rate of wages for the first year of the junior journeymen shall be fifty cents less per day than the rate of the senior journeymen.

ARTICLE III.—JOURNEYMEN.

eight hours to constitute a day's work.

ARTICLE III.—JOURNEYMEN.

Journeymen to receive \$3.75 per day minimum wages, eight hours to constitute a day's work.

ARTICLE V.

When a journeyman or junior plumber reports in the morning for duty, having given notice to his employer the day before that the job on which he was employed was complete, he shall receive a half day's pay, unless the employer notifies him in the evening before that he is not wanted for the following day.

This agreement to be in full effect until the 1st day of March, 1999.

Signed in triplicate,

WM J LEAKE.

Signed in triplicate, WM. J. LEAKE, JOS. BRYAN, W. J. GRIGGS.

NEED FOR CENTRAL

should be exercised in tearing up equally necessary that a leaking gas or water main or an electrolytic pipe shall be removed and restaced by a sound one. It is necessary that the condition to use in fire exigencies. It is certainly desirable, if not necessary

is certainly desirable, if not necessary, that when the streets are filled with snow and slush, which the Street Cleaning Department is expected to remove, teams and carts with which to remove, teams and carts with which to remove, teams and carts with which to remove it shall be had, and had promptly. If a delay of two or three days ensues, conditions will have gone from bad to worse, and possibly the necessity for carting snow away will have passed, and harrels, instead of carts, will be needed.

Admitting all these facts and the zeal of each head of department in looking after his own department and the property intrusted to it, the necessity is every day becoming more imperative that there shall have power and discretion to act at once in the emergency. It is to provide such a medium of facilitating the prompt and effective transaction of the city's business that a commission or board of control, to which each department shall he subordinate, is being proposed and urged. The demand for it is growing. Councilmen on the floor of the Council have expressed themselves in favor of diminishing the number of Councilmen and Aldermen and of paying them a salary. That would require an amendment to the State Constitution and of the charter of the city, a process requiring years.

Mayor's Suggestion,

Mayor's Suggestion. Mayor's Suggestion.

Mayor McCarthy, in discussing the cooperation idea, declared that he had long
been thinking of the advisability of placing the Police and Fire Departments under one head; that is to say, co-ordinating
them under the direction of a board of
public safety. He added further that it
might be wise also to have the city anbulance placed under this department and
require that it respond to fires and be

might be wise also to have the city ambulance placed under this department and require that it respond to fires and be subject to control of the chief of the Fire Department at such times, and to respond to calls from the Police Department at other times. The Mayor suggested that the city be divided in fire and police districts or subdivisions for convenience and accuracy, and that when a fire occurred in a certain district should be ordered by their captains to report to the chief of the Fire Department for duty. The Mayor had not formulated this idea definitely, but only discussed it tentatively in a general way, as applied to these departments.

There is friction not only among the departments, but among officials of the city government occasionally. Publication has been made of an alleged "altereation" between the Mayor and the City Auditor at a meeting of the Finance Committee on Tuesday night, but the Mayor denies this. He declares that not an angry word was spoken, and find all that was said was in good humor and was so understood. From time to time complaint is heard that this or that official is arbitrary, dictatorial or autocratic, and some even charge that one or more has on occasions been brusque and positively offensive to persons calling at the office, whether intentionally so or not. Executive officers elected by the people are not subject to disciplining by the office, whether intentionally so or , Executive officers elected by the ple are not subject to disciplining by Council or its committees, how-

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